

Hilliborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1842.

No. 1122.

From the Philadelphia World of Fashion.
THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

AN OVER TRUE TALE.

The gray morning was already dawning when a miserable wretch turned into a dirty alleys, and entering a low, ruinous door, groped through a narrow entry, and paused at the entrance of a room within. That degraded being had once been a wealthy man, respected by his neighbors and surrounded by friends. But alas! the social glass had first lured him to indulgence, and then to inebriety, until he was now a common drunkard.

The noise of his footsteps had been heard within, for the creaking door was timidly opened, and a pale emaciated boy, about nine years old, stepped out on the landing, and asked in mingled anxiety and dread—

“Is that you, father?”

“Yes, wet to the skin,—curses it,” said the man; “why aint you abed and asleep, you brat?”

The little fellow shrank back at this coarse salutation, but still though shaking with fear he did not quit his station before the door.

“What are you standing there gaping for?” said the wretch,—“It’s bad enough to hear a sick wife grumbling all day, without having you kept up at night to rhyme in the morning—get to bed, you imp, do you hear?”

The little fellow did not answer; fear seemed to have deprived him of speech; but still holding on to the door latch, with an imploring look, he stood right in the way by which his parent would have to enter the room.

“Ain’t you going to mind?” said the man with an oath, breaking into a fury, “give me the lamp and go to bed, or I’ll break every bone in your body.”

“Oh! father, don’t talk so loud,” said the little fellow bursting into tears; you’ll wake mother, she’s been worse all day, and hasn’t had any sleep till now; and as the man made an effort to snatch the candle, the boy, losing all personal fears in the anxiety for his sick mother, stood firmly across the drunkard’s path and said, “you musn’t, you musn’t go in.”

“What does the brat mean?” broke out the inebriate angrily; this comes of leaving you to wait on your mother till you learn to be as obstinate as a mule; will you disobey me?—take that, and that, you imp,” raising his hand he struck the little sickly being to the floor, kicked aside his body, and then strode into the dilapidated room.

It was truly a fitting place for the home of such a vagabond as he. The walls were low, covered with smoke, and seamed with a hundred cracks. The chimney-piece had once been white, but was now of the greasy led color of age. The ceiling had lost most of the plaster, and the rain soaking through, dripped with a monotonous tick upon the floor. A few broken chairs, a cracked looking-glass, and a three legged table, on which was a rimless cup, were in different parts of the room. But the most striking spectacle was directly before the gambler. On a rickety bed lay the wife of his bosom, the once rich and beautiful Emily Janvier, who, through poverty, shame and sickness, had still clung to the lover of her youth. Oh! woman, thy constancy the world cannot shake, nor shame nor misery subdue. Friend after friend had deserted that ruined man; indignity after indignity had been heaped upon him, and deservedly; year by year he had fallen lower and lower in the sink of infamy; and still through every mishap that sainted woman had clung to him; for he was the father of her boy, and the husband of her youth. It was a hard task for her to perform, but it was her duty, and when all the world deserted him she clung to him! She had borne much, but alas! nature could endure no more. Health had fled from her cheeks, and her eyes were dim and sunken. She was in the last stage of consumption, but it was not that which was killing her—she was dying of a broken heart!

The noise made by her husband awoke her from her terrible sleep, and she half started up in bed, the hectic fire streaming along her cheek, and a wild, fitful shooting into her sunken eyes. There was a faint, shadowy smile lightening up her face, but it was as cold as moonlight upon snow. The sight might have moved a felon’s bosom, but what can penetrate the seared and hardened heart of drunkenness? The man besides was in a passion.

“Blast it, woman,” said the wretch as he reeled in the room; “is this the way you receive me after being out all day in the rain to get something for your brat and you? Come, don’t go to whining, I say! But as his wife uttered a faint cry at his brutality, and fell back senseless on the bed, he seemed to awaken to a partial sense of his condition, he reeled a step or two forward, and put his hand up to his forehead, stared wildly around, and then gazing almost vacantly upon her, continued, “but—why—what’s the matter?”

His poor wife lay like a corpse before him, but a low voice from the other side of the bed answered, and its tones quivered as it spoke.

“Oh! mother’s dead!” It was the voice of his son, who had stolen in, and was

now sobbing violently as he tried to raise her head in his little arms. He had been for weeks her only nurse, and long since learned to act for himself. He bathed her temples, he clasped her limbs, he invoked her wildly to awake.

“Dead!” said the man, and he sobed at once; “dead, dead,” he continued in a tone of horror that chilled the blood, and paused at the bedside, with eyes starting from their sockets, he laid his hand upon her marble brow, “then, oh, my God! I have murdered her! Emily, Emily, you are not dead, say so, do!—speak and forgive your repentant husband!” and kneeling by the bed-side, he clasped her white, thin hand, watering it with his hot tears as he sobbed her name.

Their efforts, at length, partially restored her, and the first thing she saw upon reviving was her husband weeping by her side, calling her “Emily!” It was the first time he had done so for years.

“Oh! God,” murmured the dying woman, her voice grew fainter; “this is death! Charles—Henry—Jesus—re—”

The child felt a quick, electric shiver in the hand he clasped, and looked up, saw that his mother had fallen back dead upon the pillow. He knew it all at once. He gave one shriek and fell senseless across her body.

That shriek aroused the drunkard. Starting up from his knees, he gazed wildly into the corpse. He could not endure the look of that still sainted face. He covered his face with his hands and burst into an agony of tears.

Long years have passed since then, and that man is once more a useful member of society. But oh! the fearful price at which his reformation was purchased.

From the Raleigh Register.

SAME SCENE as before. Cousin Billy Cumberland discovered reading a Newspaper. Enter Cousin Pat.

Billy. Good morning—I hope you rested well.

Pat. Not the best in world, but better than you did, I presume.

Billy. Why do you think I rested badly?

Pat. So anxious to hear the balance of my Orange reminiscences.

Billy. What I did hear, pestered me more than what I was to hear.

Pat. How did that pester you?

Billy. Why, it is evident from what you have told, that you did not take well; and it only confirms me in what I have all along believed.

Pat. What is that?

Billy. That there is no chance for your success, unless I elect you.

Pat. You elect me, indeed! Since I’ve been among the people, I don’t find you such a powerful auxiliary as you pretended you were. You are rather a clog than otherwise—I could give you divers instances.

Billy. Well now—Give us one, will you?

Pat. I can do that readily. When I found my attack on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road votes, did our friends an injury, I left that, and commenced an assault on the vote in favor of the other Rail Road; when every body broke out in a down-right laugh in my face. And, afterwards, when I inquired what made them laugh, I was told that you were to blame for the whole scrape—that you, with the assistance of your Democratic Legislature in 1832, after it was evident that the Stockholders could not build the Road, vested \$600,000 of the People’s money in actual stock in that Road. You see this was not going security for that amount, but actually paying out the chink.

Billy. Well, if I and my democratic Napoleon.

Pat. I had him in my eye, when I turned my battery on the Banks. After blazing away upon them awhile, some fellow cried out,—“Ain’t you a Stockholder?” This rather disconcerted me; but collecting myself, I told him yes, I had a little stock, taken in payment of a bad debt—that I had swapped away all I could for Rail Roads, and that I could not get rid of the balance on any terms, though very anxious to do so—that I would trust any body for a long time—but that I was tied to the dog’s tail and could not get loose. “So you want to get loose, and tie somebody else to the dog’s tail, do you?” cried a fellow from the crowd.

Billy. I don’t think that the dog’s tail was a-la-mode-de Napoleon.

Pat. I then thought I would try my hand on Nat King. I labored the flat erary Board soundly for making his securities Billy Barber and Lem Morgan pay his debt to them, and as old Morgan had to sell some of his negroes at Court, to pay his share, I was sure I should save him. But what do you think?—The old coon raised his tall form above the crowd, and he seemed to me ten feet high, and says he—“Look here Mister, Lemmy Morgan went Natty King’s security off his own accord, free-will and consent, and he is able and willing to pay that debt—don’t trouble yourself about Lemmy Morgan, he don’t ask, nor need your sympathy.”

Billy. You might have sworn he was a Whig from that sentiment—no repudiation there.

Pat. In olden times, when men used to work for their living, and felt bound to pay their debts, this sentiment might have been expected; but in the present advanced stage of civilization, I little expected to meet such a rebuff as this. Some of the Whigs said, that the uttering of such a sentiment ought to immortalize a man.

Billy. It ought to immortalize him for a fool. I should like to know what the world would come to, if every body could pay their debts. If it had not been for this silly Whig notion of honesty, our State could have been three millions better off than it is; if they had followed your

advice, and borrowed that amount from British Bankers, and now repudiate.

Pat. I like your notions—they seem to make some of what might be deemed a body’s inconsistencies, consistent; but we are getting off the track. The excuse of the last Legislature for lending its credit to this Road for \$300,000, was because it owned already \$600,000 of its stock, and to save that, they say, that you helped to get the bill through—How’s that?

Billy. I don’t think the stock ought to be lost, and if it was in danger, it was right to aid.

Pat. So I think; but how is this to be reconciled to Democracy?

Billy. Don’t try to reconcile it by any means; pour it into Whiggery, for aiding the Road—damn them for doing right as well as for doing wrong—all answers our purpose. One-half of our liege subjects are such gasses, they don’t know the difference between right and wrong, and the other half are interested in keeping them in ignorance, a thing not hard to do, as we leaders take the labor of thinking for them upon ourselves.

Pat. Well, they say that Company passed an order to ride you on the Road gratis, in consideration of your services in getting the people’s money for it. Is that so?

Billy. I never examined their Journal.

Pat. But you know, whether you pay when you travel on that Road.

Billy. Certainly, I do.

Pat. Well, what do you pay for?

Billy. Why, I pay for ri—ah! for ri—hem! for my breakfast and dinner.

Pat. A plague with your breakfast and dinner! Do they charge you for riding, I say?

Billy. I never examined my accounts to see if they charged.

Pat. You understand me well enough. Did you ever pay any thing for riding there?

Billy. Is that any reason I never should? Look here! You needn’t trouble yourself to renovare my dolorum, but tell us about your own—finish your Hillsborough narrative.

Pat. Well, I found I got along so badly with the Rail Roads, and hurt our party rather worse than the others, I thought it best to drop them and take up the Banks. Here, I confess I had some twinges, to which I am not accustomed. To assuage those old friends, to whom I am indebted for much the larger portion of my worldly substance was a task so painful, so full of ingratitude, that I could scarcely conceal my emotions. I sat down on the table, and talked to the crowd as if I was in some pain; but remembering the watchword—“Rule or Ruin”—and fired with the bold thought of ruling over near a million of People, ambition mounted the Car and drove Jehu-like, regardless of friends or foes, crushing them indiscriminately, to arrive at the desired goal.

Billy. That was done a-la-mode-de Napoleon.

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advice, and borrowed that amount from British Bankers, and now repudiate. You see that is getting to be quite respectable doctrine, and it is the true Loco Foco faith. In this way, we can avoid them out of the millions, they have swindled us out of, by taxing us enormously, while we scarcely tax them at all; and, all the time, they preach up “Free Trade, and Sailor’s Rights.”

Pat. Yes, and they will submit to it rather than make a fuss, if we will keep the Tariff down. They can afford to lose millions every year, if we will let them vuck as they have done for some years past. But we are getting nearly exhausted. How much longer do you think we can stand this deploiting operation?

Billy. If the present course of policy doesn’t bring us into power shortly, I am for a change forthwith. I shall go then for the good of the country, and no longer for our party. Well, but what did you say about Old Santa-Ann?

Pat. Oh! I oiled, and soaped, and slicked up the old fellow; so much so, that I am sure he had to tell who he was, when he went home. I called him my file-leader, told ‘em if they wanted to know my principles to go to Gen. Allison, the old democratic bellwether, who could tell them who he was; and may be, it didn’t tickle him. The tobacco disappeared with a rapidity that would have put a tobacco worm to the blush; but confound that Santa-Ann, it appeared to me I could not keep the word in. When I went to speak about him, it was always on the tip of my tongue.

Billy. It was a good thing you did not let it out—you would have been two people, if you had. How did the people seem to take it? Pat. I thought I could see them looking over their shoulders at the old man, as much as to say—“Mind how you learn him to take a leaf out of the book—now, we shall have that Paiston brought to light which Mangum told us about.”

Billy. How do you think he can make your Internal Improvement notions go down in Orange?

Pat. I don’t know—he is to wheedle, and palaver and cajole, and tell ‘em they are my private and not my public opinions; and when he can do any better, he is to take a Loco Foco prelate, and ram them down the throats of Democracy, *minus bonus*.

Billy. Well, what else took place?

Pat. A Waggon came along over that rocky street, and his horses balked, and the crowd all laughed at the fun, and at the fellow trying to get away without being seen. I hollow’d out to them, and told them to attend to me—that that was always the way with them. Whigs like the waggoner’s horses, they would always balk when there was any work to do. Some of our folks thought that was powerful witty and roared. The waggoner got away through, and some body was good enough to tell him what I said. I didn’t like his reply—it reminded me of an interview you had once with one of these fellows.

Billy. That was done a-la-mode-de Napoleon.

Pat. Darn that fellow,” said he, “that’s what a man gets for being civil to a gentleman. I seed the people all listening, and I seed a gentleman speaking, and I didn’t want to interrupt ‘em, so I got along by making as little noise as I could over that rough pavement; my horse’s shoulders were sore, and as I didn’t whoop and hollow, and crack my whip at the critters, it hurt ‘em so, they stopped. But I got away as quietly as I could without interrupting the gentleman, and was sorry I draw’d any attention; but, if the gentleman comes about me making fun, I’ll show him how to make baulky horses pull. It’s two or three times between the ears, with the butt of my whip, and brings ‘em to their knees, and when they rise, if you want to see traces fly, then git away. I always tries to be civil to every body, but darn my old flannel shirt and moccasins to boot, if any gentleman cracks his jokes upon me; unless it is in the way of civility, if I don’t crack my whip upon him; and I guess, I can stand it as long as he can. My old leader, Ball, deaf as he is, can hardly tell it from thunder when my mettle’s up.”

Billy. I expect the dirty scamp’s whip would be as dangerous as a Chain shot—cut a man in two.

Pat. Worse, for you could see it coming. [Enter Valet-de Chambre.]

Billy. Breakfaus ready, Sir. [Exit Valet-de Chambre.]

Billy. Very well—come, Cousin Pat, walk in.

Exeunt Omnes.

From the Richmond Whig.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.—No. 3.

The question of free trade, which has been so much discussed in England, has no validity and not the slightest ingredient of sincerity, from the time of Mr. Huxley to the election which took place last autumn. Not a measure has been, or will be, adopted by the British Parliament, that will affect a single British interest.</

any other quality whatever. In 1816, at which period the average price of American Uplands was 18½ pence, and that of Surat 15½ pence, the consumption of American was 4085 bales, and East Indian 207 bales per week. In 1829, when the average price of Uplands was 7½ pence, and Surat 5½ pence, the consumption of American was 15,000, and East Indian 2142 packages per week; the increase in 23 years of the last being in the ratio of ten to one. In the same period, consumption of Brazilian, Egyptian, and West Indian cotton had not doubled.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.—No. 4.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Freeman & Cook, dated London, January 1, 1842

"COTTON.—The cotton trade with India, for the last two years, has been highly important in every point of view. The imports in 1841 reached nearly one third those from the United States, which has a very depressing influence on the value of American cotton."

The manufacturers, however, have been benefited by an ample supply, at very low rates. The imports from India for the three years preceding 1810 average only about half the present amount, of 872,000 bales. Last year there were taken for home consumption, of India, 145,000 bales against 17,800 in 1840—for exports, 65,900, against 61,100—leaving the stock of 157,500, against 98,600, and the following are the prices: Maryland, \$10; Annawatty, \$12; Dhohole, \$12; Surat, \$12 to 42; Tonmel, 42 to 48; Madras, northern and western, \$12 to 3; Quineville, 42 to 48; and Bengal, \$12 to 42, being 10 per cent. lower than the prices last year.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Freeman & Cook, dated London, Feb. 1st, 1842.

The extensive public sales of East India cotton on the 20th of last month, attracted considerable attention, there having been offered no less than 30,000 bales. So large a quantity was seldom brought forward by the East India Company; and except in 1839 no sale of equal magnitude has taken place for the last twenty years. There was a numerous attendance from different parts of the country, but as transactions in the market had been for some weeks before almost suspended, the sales commenced quietly. It was, however, soon discovered that exporters were in possession of considerable orders from the continent, when the bidding became spirited, and so continued until the end. Three-fourths of the quantity were disposed of at full prices, and the whole thirty thousand bales could have been readily sold, had the proprietors been disposed to part the demand; and indeed a much larger quantity. The experiments which the East India Company are making for the improvement of this staple, are likely to be attended with success; for they have recently received some very interesting specimens of cotton, produced at Bengal, both from native and American seed."

The reader will notice the vast increase of India cotton, and should remember that efforts to increase the quantity have but just commenced, and that the same means and appliances have been put into operation in regard to the production of cotton, that were adopted to increase the production of indigo and other articles, and will doubtless be attended with the same successful results. Judging from past experience and the course of legislation in Great Britain, we are rapidly approaching the time when we shall see and feel the full effects of a strong discriminating duty laid in England in favor of cotton of their own colonial cultivation.

The consumption of cotton in this country is now 350,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 140,000,000 of pounds. I have been informed from an undoubted source, that the consumption of cotton can be brought up to 700,000 bales, or 280,000,000 of pounds in ten years.

Why, then, should we not seek a market at home for this most important staple? Looking to the practice, and not to the possessions, of every government in Europe, what are we to expect from them? Can the agricultural States hesitate? Where is the market in Europe for our flour, pork, beef, fish, lumber, &c. Tobacco is received by them with a duty of 500 per cent. Pork, beef, fish, lumber, &c., &c., with such duties as amount to duty and entire prohibition.

What, then, shall we do in this position of our affairs? What can, and what shall, Virginians do to secure their natural advantages, and protect their own interests, and those of the whole Republic? —There can but one course left us to pursue—we have a great country, combining almost every soil and climate, advantages far greater than are enjoyed by any other country under heaven, and wish a free government of our own choice, and in our own hands. We have, too, an intelligent, enterprising and virtuous population, congenitally well adapted to supply themselves with every article of necessary food and raiment. —What, then, it is again asked, shall we do?

The answer should be in the mind of every true-hearted American—let us set about clothing as well as feeding ourselves from our own industry—let us import less, and manufacture more. The establishment of manufactures in this Common wealth would at once create a home market for our agricultural products, we should then diversify labor, and turn a part of the produce of corn, wheat, pork, and beef, to consumers.

It is the division of labor we require in this country, and in no state of the Union more than Virginia.

Let us once improve the mighty material power which the God of nature gave us for some other purpose, than to run to waste. On our James river the site for mills is unrivaled; perhaps there is no

water-power in the world which is so superior. That beautiful water power upon the Potomac at Georgetown, can be purchased for a trifling sum, and yet it remains unoccupied, and why? Is it not, that we have too little confidence in our own capacities and powers, and look to foreign countries with a child-like feeling, that we could not think and act for ourselves? The time for action has arrived; we must do something; we owe it to ourselves, to children, and above all to our country.

We have a princeless heritage, let us prove it.

I shall leave this important question for the present, with a sincere hope that the people may consider fairly the hints have given; with an intention, however, of pursuing, in some future number, another branch of the same subject in our NATIONAL ECONOMY.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The operation of the involuntary provisions of the Bankrupt Law have been illustrated by a case of much importance in the District Court of the United States for middle Tennessee, Judge M. W. Brown presiding. We comment it to the attention of the commercial and trading community especially, as affording an insight into the remedy provided by this beneficial law for cases of partial or fraudulent assignments and conveyances, made in failing circumstances.

The facts of the case, as we find them stated in Nashville Whig, are briefly these:

Gibralbraith, Cromwell & Co., were partners in trade at Clarksville, in this state, and (under the firm of Gibralbraith, Logan & Co.) at New Orleans, Louisiana. In the month of April they failed in business and became insolvent. About the time of the failure, Cromwell, one of the firm, and the active partner at Clarksville, made an assignment of the partnership effect, to secure certain creditors, leaving unprovided for a large debt due to the Planter's Bank, McKeage and other creditors. The claims of the preferred creditors amount to upwards of \$80,000, and the claim left out of the deed of trust is \$100,000. Logan, one of the firm, was privy, and consented to the assignment made by Cromwell. The other partners, Gibralbraith and Greenfield, were at New Orleans, and knew nothing of it when made, and dissented to the transfer of effects as soon as they heard of it.

The Court decided—1. That the preference given Cromwell in the deed of assignment made for the benefit of a part of the creditors, was in violation of the Bankrupt Law, and on account of this preference, the debtors being merchants, it was a fraud on the part of Cromwell, and also on the part of Logan, who consented to the transfer. It was an act of Bankruptcy on their part, and brought them and their effects under the operation of the Bankrupt Law on the petition of their creditors.

2. That the deed of transfer made by Cromwell, being in violation of the Bankrupt Law, was utterly void. 3. That Gibralbraith and Greenfield, who had no knowledge of the deed at the time it was executed, and dissented from the transfer as soon as they heard of it, were not personally affected by the act of Cromwell, and that the same was not an act of Bankruptcy on their part. 4. That Gibralbraith, Cromwell &c., and partners composing the firm, being insolvent and partners in trade, the whole of the partners must be declared Bankrupts by reason of their insolvency, under the 14th section of the Act of Congress in relation of Bankruptcies. And a decree was entered accordingly.

This decision settles a most important point in relation to mercantile partnerships, viz; That if the partners become insolvent, they can be declared Bankrupts under the 14th Section of the Act of Congress, on account of their insolvency alone.

The effect of the foregoing decision upon the partners acquitted of fraud, but declared Bankrupts by reason of their insolvency, is the same as in cases of voluntary Bankruptcy. The commissioner and assignee having reported a full and satisfactory surrender of all the effects, (individual as well as partnership,) under the control of Messrs. Gibralbraith and Greenfield, they are entitled to a final discharge and certificate upon their own petition, unless other cause of denial than the acts of their partners should in the mean time transpire. The Clarksville partners occupy a different position, and can only be discharged by the consent of a majority, in interest, of the non-preferred creditors.

HORRIBLE WHOLESALE BUTCHERIES.

Letters and papers from Buenos Ayres to the 30th April, received by an arrival at New York, bring accounts of the most shocking series of assassinations in that city, which has occurred in any part of the civilized world within our memory. The number of murders is estimated at from 200 to 300. It appears that on the receipt of intelligence that the Federal forces had completely mastered and put down the insurrections, (Centralists or Unitarians) in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Rio, the "P-pular Society" of Buenos Ayres, composed of Federalists and designated by their opponents as Massacres, together with a band of the lowest class of the Gauchos, commenced the work of wholesale butchery on the night of the 12th April—the anniversary of Gen. Ross' installation—among the Unitarians or Centralists in the city. Various mercantile letters say that business was completely suspended by the daily murders. A correspondent of the Journal

of Commerce gives this sketch of those horrible atrocities:

They were first seen prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from 3 to 10, sometimes attended by a police car, and sometimes on horseback. If they met any of those they were looking for in the streets, they put an end to them at once, by cutting their throats and throwing their dead bodies into the cars, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses. In two instances respectable persons were killed in presence of their families, while sitting in entries. In other cases, when they had an ear, they trailed the bodies on the ground with the horses, after their horses. In others, they placed their victims on their horses alive, and took them about a mile out of the city, and then despatched them and threw their bodies into ditches and pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the barracks and then despatched; but none that I heard of were taken to the police.

On the morning of the 13th, the heads of two persons were found hanging in the principal public beef market, having had blue ribbons drawn through the nostrils, and they were continued there until nine o'clock.

Neither the police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts—which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens, from some of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

On the 18th, a respectable lawyer was killed by them in his own office, situated in the public square, in front of the Police Office, while writing at his desk, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Many of these assassinations were acts of private vengeance; and there is no knowing to what lengths they might have gone, even among themselves, had it not been known that some had been killed besides Federalists. One, a barber, was killed by a rival of his, and also a cartman, who had been employed in the work himself. Then, and not till then, did the police make an effort to stay the hand of violence.

Gov. Ross at length issued a decree, affecting surprise and indignation, censoring the police, and ordering them to put an instant stop to the course of persecution.

All the property of the "savage Unitarians," however, which is large in town and country, had been confiscated for the use of the Government.

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress."

Gov. Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he was in favor of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties.

The Governor's statement had been so clear, it so addressed itself to the common sense and national feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to express his dissent.

He answered in the affirmative. He did approve of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties. It is evident that this confession covered the whole ground, surrendered the very point at issue, repudiated his boasted "Free Trade," and placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on this great question.

But how foolish he must have looked the next time his eye rested on his motion, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," &c.

On the subject of Proscription, Mr. Henry dwelt at great length, reading the long list of Locofoco officers who, on the expiration of their terms of service, had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr. Henry called proscription.

Senators Brown and Strange had been "proscribed," because a Whig Legislature had

had better sense than to re-elect them.

Attorney General Daniel had been "proscribed," the Locofoco Councillors of State to a Whig Governor had been "proscribed."

[With equal propriety may it be said, that the members of the Legislature who are not re-elected from year to year are "proscribed."] Gov. Morehead replied to this flattery, by the jocular remark, that if Mr. Henry could only establish this doctrine, and convince the people of its correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be "proscription" to turn him out of the office of Governor at the next election.

But, said he, "if my competitor should be elected, I assure him he will never hear a word from me about 'proscription.'

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry had said, in his letter of acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech.

Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that he was suffering, to "the vengeance of Heaven;" but he would not do so; no, not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

After having performed this brotherly act, our young friend returned to his Western home, where, by his industrious habits, he will, doubtless, very soon again place himself in comfortable circumstances, while enjoying the consciousness of having saved the good name and fortune of his brother.

Act like this are well calculated to make us look with more favor upon our fellow men, and almost compel us to believe that there is still a spark of the emanation of Deity abiding with us."

At Tinguahata, Mexico, several subterraneous apartments have been discovered containing idols and other specimens of ancient sculpture, and works in stone.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GOV. MOREHEAD & MR. HENRY.

In our last, we promised to notice that part of the debate in which the rival candidates defined their positions on the Tariff question. The public who were not present will be equally surprised with those who were present, at the agreement which finally appeared in the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. Morehead said that he was utterly opposed to that sort of Free Trade which exists at present—a Free Trade on our side, and a taxed trade in all countries with which we deal.

He had no sort of objection to free trade on both sides.

He stated, what no one can deny, that our agricultural and manufacturing productions are taxed in England at various enormous rates, some as

high as 2000 per cent. or a tax of 20 times the value of the article;

and that tax had to be paid before the American farmer or manufacturer can be permitted to sell his productions in England. Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is taxed 75 cents a pound. The tax on Flour varies according to the price, and it is only

when the article is very scarce and high that it will bear to pay the tax.

Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods from this country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on

our commerce, we are called on by the

Democrats to throw open our ports to the

admission of every production of Foreign

nations, free, or with a merely nominal

tax; whereby the country is flooded with

foreign goods, our people tempted by

their cheapness to go in debt for them,

the interests of our own farmers, mechan-

ics and manufacturers prostrated, and the

like interests in Europe upheld and en-

riched. He was for no system that thus

worked against ourselves and for Eng-

land and France. The Whigs were

sometimes called "British Whigs," but

the advocates of such a policy as this

were the British party. He had no more

fancy for this policy than he had for that

which would compel a North Carolina

farmer to pay 50 cents for the privilege

of selling a bushel of wheat in South Ca-

rolina, whilst the South Carolina farmer

is at liberty to sell his in North Carolina

without paying any tax.

He then quoted from Gen. Jackson, an

authority that Mr. Henry, as might have

been expected, did not venture to gain-

say, the following passage:

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extin-

guishment of the public debt may be

anticipated, presents an opportunity for

carrying into effect more fully the policy

in relation to import duties, which has

been recommended in my former mes-

sages. A modification of the tariff, which

shall produce a reduction of our revenue

to the wants of the government, and an

adjustment of the duties on imports with

a view to equal justice in relation to the

counteraction of foreign policy, so far as

his representation of the affair for which the fine was imposed. He would have it appear as though it was for acts committed in the annual defense of New Orleans; when in fact the whole transaction occurred two months after the repulse of the British, and after the news of peace had been received. This the editor of the Standard ought to know, if his mush-room correspondents do not.

A very plain statement of the whole of this transaction was published some sixteen or eighteen years ago, sustained by authentic references, which perhaps some of our readers will recollect. For the satisfaction of those who do not, we shall publish next week the speech of Mr. Conrad, delivered in the Senate upon this resolution, which contains a very fair and correct statement.

TENNESSEE.—Every body knows that the state of Tennessee has been unrepresented in the Senate of the United States, during the last year, because of the refusal of the thirteen Loco Foco Senators in that state (being a majority of one) refusing to meet the other branch of the Legislature (as usage and the constitution required them to do) for the election of United States Senators.

Finding themselves in a somewhat unpleasant position, these Loco Foco members issued an address to the people in defense of their conduct; and feigning a submission to their will, offered to resign their seats, provided the Whig Senators would resign also, and thus submit the question for the decision of the people. To this the Whigs readily assented, and placed letters of resignation in the hands of a committee of four of their number, with authority to present them to the Executive of the state whenever satisfactory assurances were received that the Loco Foco Senators would do the same. But from late accounts it appears that these Loco Foco Senators, though professing to be Democrats, possess very little of the spirit, and instead of meeting the Whigs in accordance with their own proposition, are now backing out. Such hypocritical Democracy the people of Tennessee will know how to appreciate, when these professors of it again come within reach of the ballot box.

THE EXPLODING EXPEDITION.—The United States sloop of war Vincennes, the flag ship of the exploring squadron, arrived at New York on the 10th inst. Two other vessels belonging to the expedition, are expected about the last of this month. This squadron has been absent near four years, and a great variety of useful and interesting information has been collected, and many important discoveries made. Though exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without precedent; one officer and eight men only have died of disease.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 8th inst. agreeably to the vote of adjournment at its annual session. The principal object of this extra session, is the division of the state into congressional districts in accordance with the new apportionment. Other important business will doubtless, however, engage their attention.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, June 9, Mr. Archer, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States, and the pay of warrant officers of the navy, with amendments; and Mr. Merrick, from the committee on the post office and post roads, a bill to reduce and equalize the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for other purposes.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the Apportionment bill was taken up, in committee of the whole.

Mr. Allen moved an amendment requiring that the second section shall be so construed as not to require the subdivision of any county or city in any state, with the view to the formation of single districts, when such subdivision would be contrary to the laws or usages of such state. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment providing that each district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants to be represented. This amendment was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 10.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Linn moved to amend the second section so as to postpone its effect as to the election of representatives from those states who now elect by general ticket,

until after the election of members to the 28th Congress. Not agreed to—yeas 22, nays 24.

Other amendments, to near the same effect, were offered by Mr. Walker, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Woodbury; but they were all rejected. Mr. Allen then moved to strike out the whole of the second section; but the proposition was rejected without a division.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 21.

On Friday, the vote on the engrossment of the apportionment bill was reconsidered by a vote of 26 to 18. A motion was then made to reconsider the proviso to the second section of the bill, "that each district should contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants to be represented." This motion elicited a long and animated debate; when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 30.

Various amendments were offered, all of which were decided in the negative. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and passed by a vote of 25 to 19. The Senate then adjourned to Monday, On Monday, June 13, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from publishers and booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, remonstrating in strong terms against the adoption of any international copy right. The argument, Mr. Buchanan thought conclusive in support of their views; and was happy to learn that the opinion of the judiciary committee was unanimous against the measure.

Mr. Buchanan also presented several memorials in favor of a protective tariff, a portion of which were from the tailors of the city of Philadelphia, asking that a duty of 50 per cent. be imposed on ready made clothing, stating that less will not protect their interests.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was postponed until to-morrow, at the suggestion of Mr. Smith of Is.

A debate of considerable length and earnestness was had on the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Dean, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

An executive session was then held. On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the bill for the armed occupation of Florida. The bill was amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and considered.

On Wednesday, Mr. Archer presented a memorial from citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, showing the importance of sustaining domestic industry, and stating that it is essential that protection be extended to all branches of domestic industry.

The bill to provide for the armed occupation of Florida was read the third time and passed.

The Apportionment bill being again before the Senate, Mr. Berrien said it had been so fully discussed lately that he did not deem it necessary to make any further observations, but would content himself with simply moving that the Senate insist on its amendments. The question being divided, was first taken on the amendment relating to the fractions, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 18.

And then on the amendment fixing the ratio at 70,680, which was also decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 14. So the Senate insisted on its amendments.

The debate was then continued on the naval appropriation bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, June 9, the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties, reported from the committee of ways and means by Mr. Fillmore, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."

The question was announced to be on the first item of the bill. Mr. Fillmore, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it for the moment at the request of Mr. Saltonstall, who moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu thereof [a portion of] the bill reported by the committee on manufactures.

This motion embraced the whole of the bill, with the modification substituting for "the 30th day of July" for "the 30th day of June," and omitting the last section. A reading of the amendment was called for; and it was read, though somewhat interrupted by several points of order which were suggested.

The question then recurred on the second amendment of the Senate, giving

The question being on the proposed amendment, Mr. Fillmore rose and addressed the committee at great length.

Mr. Habershaw next obtained the floor, and offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Saltonstall, the report of the minority of the committee on manufactures. Mr. H. then yielded the floor to Mr. Saltonstall, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, who had presented the original amendment, whom he desired should first have an opportunity of expressing his views.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 21.

On Friday, the vote on the engrossment of the apportionment bill was reconsidered by a vote of 26 to 18. A motion was then made to reconsider the proviso to the second section of the bill, "that each district should contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants to be represented." This motion elicited a long and animated debate; when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 30.

On Friday, Mr. Randall, of Md., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the clerk of the house to have prepared, for the use of the members, a tabular statement, showing, in one view, the several rates of duties charged on the various articles of imports by the different bills now before the house.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the unfinished business of yesterday evening, being the revenue bill, was postponed, and the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports was taken up. An animated debate followed, principally upon that portion of the bill which provides against a suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The debate was continued until near four o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress.

On Saturday, the bill to confirm certain land claims in the state of Louisiana was considered in committee of the whole and amended; and afterwards read the third time in the house and passed—yeas 84, nays 73.

On Monday, June 13, Mr. Adams, on leave given, offered the following resolution, which, without debate or division, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, a copy of the Quintuple Treaty between the five principal Powers of Europe for the suppression of the African slave trade; and also, copies of any remonstrance or protest addressed by Lewis Cass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France, to that Government against the ratification by France of the said treaty, and of all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and of France, and of all communications from the said Lewis Cass to his own Government, and from this Government to him relating thereto.

Under a call of the states for resolutions, Mr. Cowen, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing that no member should speak in the house or in committee for more than one hour upon any pending question. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but it did not succeed—yeas 83, nays 113. The question being then taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 120, nays 84.

Mr. Medill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, to which were referred, nearly three months ago, the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature upon the subject, be instructed to report a bill referring to Major General Andrew Jackson the fine and costs imposed on him by the District Judge of the United States at New Orleans, for the manner in which he deemed it to be his duty to conduct the defence of that city against the invasion of the British in 1815, with interest thereon from the time of their payment until so refunded.

Mr. Birdseye moved that the resolution be laid on the table; but withdrew the motion. Mr. Floyd renewed it; and the question being taken, there were yeas 81, nays 126; so the resolution was not laid on the table.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolution was moved, but not being seconded, the resolution lays over for debate.

Here the call of the states for resolutions was suspended, by a motion of Mr. Everett to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the Apportionment bill.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 182 to 25; and the apportionment bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate were read. A debate of some length followed, in which Messrs. Everett, Adams, Wm. C. Johnson, Pickens, and Cooper of Geo. participated. Mr. Cooper moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 135.

The question was then taken on the first amendment of the Senate—striking out the number 50,179 and inserting 70,680; which amendment was non-concurred in—yeas 95, nays 112.

The question then recurred on the second amendment of the Senate, giving

one additional representative to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio; but before the question was taken the house adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Young, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday disagreed to the first amendment of the Senate to the apportionment bill; on which motion there were, yeas 106, nays 108. So the vote was not reconsidered.

The question then recurred on concurring in the second amendment of the Senate—the representation of fractions.

After some debate, the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 161. And thus the amendments were all disposed of.

A resolution offered by Mr. Fillmore on Friday, was taken up, and being amended so as to close the debate at two o'clock to-morrow on the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports, was adopted—yeas 112, nays 96.

The said bill was then taken up, and the debate was continued.

On Wednesday, the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports was again taken up, and the debate was continued until 2 o'clock. This debate was confined almost exclusively to the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The hour of two having arrived, the committee, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The question was then taken on striking out the proviso, by which the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is not to be postponed, and decided in the negative—yeas 107, nays 113—So the proviso was retained.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 116, nays 103—So the bill was passed.

The Apportionment bill again coming up, the House refused to recede, and insisted on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, has recently subscribed \$400,000 for the establishment of a Library in the city of New York.

Of the Commissioners appointed by the states of Massachusetts and Maine to advise with the Executive of the United States on the subject of the establishment of a Conventional Boundary between the United States and the British Territories, several, and perhaps all, have arrived in this city. Governor Kent, of Maine, and Mr. Abbott Lawrence and Mr. John Mills, of Massachusetts, we know are here.

Nat. Intel.

We learn from Mexico, via Charleston, that President Santa Anna had given official notice to all Mexican Ministers and Consuls, in Europe and America, with intent for them to make the same known to all other Governments, that he has released all citizens of other countries than Texas who were taken in the Santa Fe Expedition, as an act of philanthropy, and through respect to their several Governments; but that, hereafter, all persons of all nations taken in arms in the ranks of the Texans shall be rigorously subjected to the laws of war, as Texans.

Ibid.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled on the 9th inst. Gov. Porter in his Message, sent to the two Houses on the 10th, most strenuously urges the necessity of providing for the payment of all the creditors of the State, by increased taxation or other available means, and says that the burthen may be onerous, but it can only be temporary. With the resources, vigor, and enterprise of Pennsylvania, the present pecuniary embarrassment can only be of short duration. Let us then struggle manfully against it, in the hope of speedy relief.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of the real and personal property in the State, (far below the real value) would amount to more than sufficient to pay off the entire debts of the Commonwealth.

The conclusion of that portion of the Executive document on the subject of the State liabilities, is in the following tone.

"I can scarcely find language strong enough to convey to you in a suitable manner my ideas of the importance of a faithful adherence on the part of the State to its solemn engagements."

Pet. Intel.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following harrowing tale of savage murder and massacre is copied from the *Star of Florida* (published at Tallahassee) of the 9th instant:

"On Wednesday, the 7th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about forty Indians came upon the plantation of Captain Robinson, near the Sandy ford, on the Suwannee river. Captain Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing in a field; they were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians; three of the young men were shot dead.

The other mortally wounded. Captain

Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house. When he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard; he saw his wife and daughter break from the house, and endeavor to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian, who caught her by her hair as she fled, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and, with her wounded mother, she was thrust within doors, and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

Captain Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

"This is the fifth or sixth massacre in the same neighborhood. The Indians were within a twelve-month, and yet scarce an effort has been made by the commander of the posts to dislodge them."

The whole family of the British Consul, at Cape Haytién, were killed in the earthquake. The Consul was riding out at the time, and escaped. The American Consul and family, it is said, also perished.

Wednesday the 13th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 19th, at Chalk Level.

Wednesday the 20th, at Mt. Keen's.

Thursday the 21st, at Abner Parker's.

Friday the 22d, at William Lipson's.

Saturday the 23d, at Harris Wilkerson's.

Monday the 25th, at Wm. N. Pratt's store.

Tuesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.

Wednesday the 27th, at Thomas Long's.

Monday the 1st August, at Pickney Sikes'.

Tuesday the 2d, in Hillsborough, to collect the Town Tax.

The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1842, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it.

Punctuality is expected by all.

JAMES G. TURRENTINE, SA

June 15.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, June 13.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2

Tobacco—Lungs, 3 50 a 7 50

Leaf, 7 25 a 7 25

Fayetteville, June 15.

Flour, 6 00 a 7 0

From the Danville Reporter.

CORRECT SENTIMENTS.

The following remarks from the Louisville Sun (*a Democratic paper*) are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver"—for they are "words fitly spoken," and spoken too at a time when the promulgation of the wholesome truths which they set forth may go far to open the eyes of the political associates of the author, to the dangerous tendency of the *Locofoco* doctrine, that the interests of the various classes and professions and trades of the country are antagonistical to each other.

We hold that he who would incite this odious heresy, for the sake of promoting the interests of his party or for any other purpose whatsoever, deserves to suffer at the hands of the common hangman. He is an enemy to his country and should meet the patriot's fate.

We commend the article from the Sun, to the particular attention of every reader. Although written by a Democrat it is true Whig doctrine—the doctrine indeed of all in the land, with the exception of the selfish and unprincipled demagogues who, to promote their own unhallowed purposes, seek to array the different classes of their fellow citizens against each other, by appealing to the lowest passions and most vulgar prejudices of those to whom they pay their fawning addresses.

From the Lonesome Sun.

THE WORKING MEN.
There is no truth in political economy more undeniable and self evident than that where there is no interference of government patronage, the interest and prosperity of all classes are common and the same—elevated or depressed by similar circumstances. Notwithstanding this is undeniably true, in all ages and even at the present time, efforts have been made to mislead the public mind, and excite one class of society against another. We have seen frequent appeals made to their prejudices, and so far has it extended, that a party styling themselves the Working Men, in Cincinnati, have already nominated their candidates for the legislature, and some disposition has been manifested for a similar movement here. This is wrong—even if it were possible to make a distinction in the interests of the different trades, it is against the spirit of our institutions, which declare that all men are created free and equal. We are working men ourselves; so are all who get an honest living, whether by mental or manual labor. We draw no lines between the different classes of producers, and he is equally entitled to our respect, who confers a good upon society, whether by the discovery of some new application of power to machinery, or the publication of correct political essays, or the man, factor of the plough, the shoe or the steam engine.

How are we to decide who are the working men? Will you exclude the lawyer, the physician, the clerk, the merchant—who will you exclude? He knows little of the mental and manual labor of the lawyer, who would dignify him as a drone in society—nothing of the responsibilities andurnal watches of the physician—the labor which drives the plow from the cheek, and consigns to an early grave the counting house clerk—or the care and anxiety of the merchant, who never lies down at night without dreams of losses and revisions of trade, gazing before his imagination, making even sleep, "balmy nature's sweet restorer," a labor and a pain, that would pass as labor and pain to his superiors. We are all born to labor, and each individual has the choice as to the nature of it; but we are not to be deceived because we do not that kind which entitles us, in the estimation of some, to be called working men. We are the friends of the mechanic interest, and we feel as if we should like, in part, to represent their feelings, but we are opposed to any one constituting himself their peculiar guardian, and attempting to draw any distinction between them and the balance of the community; their interests being all common and the same. There are few artificial distinctions in society, and none political; and it is a vulgar prejudice indeed, and he who entertains it, and looks upon any as a class above, superior, or distinct from himself, is wanting in the spirit as he is in the independence of a specimen. Are we not equal in every thing which we value—equal in political privileges—equal in our social relations—equal in fact, in every claim we have to distinction, the respect or the regard of our fellow men? Then, why this eternal cry about the working men being oppressed? They elect the members of our legislature, who control the whole domestic policy of our state. If they are dissatisfied with any existing institution, they have the power to alter, modify, or abolish it. Let us take a guilty course, no matter how much we may be displeased. The mechanics of our city are too intelligent, too practical, and understand too well their own interests, to be led astray by the ill-natured counsels of any demagogue, and it is a reflection upon their sense to attempt it.

Our bank directory, who seem to be the favorite marks at which the shafts of hate are directed, are as much laboring men, and are as much of the people, sympathize as much in their distress, as ourselves, and I know none of them were born to the wealth they enjoy. They have worn the homespun garb, handled the plough, and by days of constant toil and never ceasing energy and industry, acquired their present "goods;" then let them enjoy them in peace. We thank God we never looked upon any man judicially our superior; and the mere drudge that sweeps the streets, should feel as independent as ourselves. No note of

ours ever passed a bank review; and we never received an accommodation from them in any shape, consequently we can feel no prejudice against them for favors denied us; and as we never expect to ask for any, we are equally free from any suspicion of conciliating them, as has been most basely insinuated.

Let the Whigs nominate their candidates, and if we can hope for any success, let us oppose them as we may, with members of our own party; but we scruple not to reject any proposition to divide them by flinging a fire-brand into the bosom of society.

Within the last seven years, 90,000,000 of dollars have gone to England from the United States for iron.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Snuff Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the snuff and garlic. Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, esq., whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, May 15.

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